VIRGINIA GAZETTE,
AND PETERSBURG INTELLIGENCER.

PUPLISHED EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY BY WILLIAM PRENTIS.

Number 790. TUESDAY, May 2, 1797. Four Dollars Per Annum.

BOSTON, April 15.

We have seen several accounts of the capture of an American vessel, said to be carrying muskets, &c. to Ireland. The vessel is the Olive Branch, capt. Bryant, owned here, and was taken in lat. 47, long. 11, and carried into Portsmouth (Eng.) The arms and cannon she had on-board, were purchased in Holland, by general Ira Allen, of Vermont, for the use of the militia of that state; and we have seen an advertisement in the Vermont papers calling on the colonels of regiments to report deficiencies of arms, in order that they might be supplied this summer from those taken—when this is proved, we think the vessel and cargo will be acquitted.

April 17.

Latest of Mr. Pinckney.

AUTHENTIC.

Capt. Coit, arrived yesterday, in 49 days from Amsterdam, informs, that Mr. Pinckney had reached Amsterdam, having been invited by the Executive Directory to quit the French Republic—he arrived there four days previous to the sailing of the John & Mary. Capt. Coit conversed with the American consul at Amsterdam, and learnt from him, that it was the opinion of Mr. Pinckney, an adjustment of the present misunderstanding between the two Republics, would be amicably settled.

We received several Dutch papers by this arrival, but they contain nothing interesting—their dates are antecedent to the arrival of Mr. Pinckney.

Provisions at St. Thomas's are plenty and of dull sale.

A sufficient number of votes have been returned to the secretary's office, to make it certain, that the Honourable INCRESE SUMNER, is elected governor, and his honour MOSES GILL, lieutenant-governor, of the commonwealth of Massachusetts.

NEW-YORK, April 19.

It must give pleasure to our nation, and especially to the merchants, to hear that the first decisions of the commissioners in London for adjusting the American claims, prove favourable to those claims. We have no doubt most of the decrees of the British admiralty courts will be reversed, as there is not a particle of doubt that the first seizures under the orders of November 6, were illegal. Nor have we much doubt of ultimately receiving payment; for unless the British nation should be exterminated, they will some time or other fulfil their engagements—And at all events, our government may obtain a set off with the British government, for the sums which shall be determined to be due to British merchants, under the treaty.

The plan of the approaching campaign in Europe, will be kept from us, till events shall develope it; but it appears certain that Italy will be the theatre of great operations. The French army is augmented in Italy by large drafts from the Rhine, and by levies in Lombardy. The emperor also has drawn considerable reinforcements from the Rhine, and immense numbers of recruits will be poured into Italy from Austria and Hungary.

The ultimate event of the campaign no one can predict—but it is beyond a question, that France will carry on operations at such a distance, under no small disadvantage. The scene of war is laid nearer to the emperor's sources of supply, and farther from France. All this is in favour of the Austrian armies.

The French armies subsisted, the last campaign, on Italy, but that country will be soon exhausted, by contributions and the ravages of war; and will be hardly able to feed and clothe the augmented armies which are now collecting. In case of serious disasters, to which the most brave and fortunate troops are liable in war, the French armies will be exposed to certain and total destruction; as they will be beyond the reach of speedy support, and among a revengeful people.

It is possible also that the English fleet, by the late successes over the Spanish navy, may resume its station in the Mediterranean, and cut off a water communication between the ports of France and Italy—a circumstance which will still more endanger that French army in that country.

If the emperor resorts to the same vigorous measures as those adopted by the French, the troops of the latter must ultimately be driven from Italy. It is too much to suppose that even Buonaparte will always be the child of good fortune.

The operations near the Rhine will also be vigorous and formidable. The French are reinforcing their armies in that quarter by levies in France, and provisioning their garrisons in the conquered countries. The Austrian army is also reinforced, and it is suggested that the discontents in Belgium will second their operations. Indeed it is hinted, that some provinces in Holland will openly revolt, and make a diversion in favour of the Austrians.

Thus instead of peace and the quiet enjoyment of liberty, the countries occupied by the French are disturbed with factions, riots and insurrections—their trade are suspended—the fruits of their labour taken from them by taxes and requisitions—and the people dissatisfied. The condition of men is every where made worse by the progress of French conquests.—The original object of the French revolution is abandoned—and tyranny and oppression march in the train of the republican armies. They have brought republicanism into disrepute in Europe—they make the very name of revolution dreaded, as the scourge, instead of the blessing of nations.

Indeed so totally weary of the war, and the principles on which it has been waged by all parties, will the continued calamities of Europe render the wretched inhabitants, that they will sigh for peace and repose, without much anxiety, under that form of government they find these blessings.

PHILADELPHIA, April 22.

Extract of a letter from the consulate of the United States, at Cadiz, to Joseph M. Yznardy, Esq. in this city.

"It appears that on the 13th inst. the Spaniards, to the number of 22 sail of the line, 8 frigates, 4 corvettes, and a brig, under the command of Admiral de Cordova, met the English fleet off Cape St. Vincent, composed of 15 sail of the line, 4 frigates, a brig, and a cutter, commanded by Admiral Jervis. The van-guard, consisting of 7 ships of the line, came up to action at half past eleven in the morning, and fought till six in the evening. La Trinidad was in the van guard, and being the foremost ship, suffered the fire of 3 three deckers, which did terrible execution. She was towed out of the action by two frigates, and is expected here with the first good wind; it being now easterly, as it has hitherto been since the 14th. Strange to tell! we have not yet had a certain account of this action: but it is believed as undeniable, that the St. Joleph, 112; Salvador, 112; St. Nicholas, 80; and a 74, have been taken by the English and carried into Lagos. Wintuysen who commanded this division was killed; at least, it is confidently asserted and believed. Of the rest of the fleet nothing has yet been heard. A reinforcement of seven sail of the line and three frigates sailed a few days ago, from which we have not since heard."

Thomas Paine has lately published a work in Paris, entitled, "*Agrarin Justice*; being a plan for meliorating the condition of man, &c."—It has been reprinted in London.

The editor of the Leyden Gazette, at the conclusion of the address of the late president to his fel-

low-citizens of September last, makes the following remarks—

"Such is the conclusion of a piece, which completely places the illustrious Washington, in the rank, not only of the greatest men of all ages, but (what is more) in the rank of the most generous, the most wise, the most virtuous. The founder of a great republic by his courage and military talents; he has been still more its founder, in consolidating it by his firm, prudent, and just administration—by the respect which his disinterested character, and his enlightened understanding have inspired even to his enemies and his calumniators (for virtue, however pure, is never without them)—in fine, by his personal example, which has made him the model of his respectable fellow citizens.

As to me, in my arduous career, which the wickedness of mankind has often planted with thorns, in the career of a public journalist, which I have ever laboured to render useful to my cotemporaries, it is to me a satisfaction, which I feel with the liveliest sensibility, to have always known in Washington the hero, the legislator, the sage and the virtuous man."

CHARLESTON, April 19.

On Monday last arrived here, in the brig Amsterdam, Mr. William Rutledge, from Amsterdam.—This gentleman has furnished the following information.

On the 26th of February he was at the Helder; he there saw Mr. Sylvanus Bourne, the consul of the United States, who shewed him a letter he had just received from Mr. Diemann, who had the charge of Mr. Bourne's affairs during his absence from Amsterdam. This letter contained a copy of a paragraph taken from the Leyden Gazette, which stated that citizen Noel, the minister of the French republic at the Hague, had been directed by the government of France to apply to the national convention of Batavia, and request of them that orders might be issued to treat the American minister, shipping, and government, exactly as the French republic treated them.

By the arrival of capt. Scott, accounts are received of Gen. Pinckney's being at Amsterdam, where he arrived on the 17th of February. The public have been apprised of the general's fixed resolution to remain at the post which his country had assigned him, until he should receive something more than a verbal order from Mr. Delacroix to quit it. This determination of the general had been repeatedly communicated to the French minister, who, as repeatedly, had refused to commit to writing the order to quit, until the day after the accounts arrived in Paris of Buonaparte's victory in Italy; and then he gave general Pinckney notice in writing, that he was charged by the directory to inform him, "that he was subject to the law requiring all strangers to quit the territories of the republic, as he had not received any particular permission to remain thereon." Having thus received the official written notice, which the general had constantly insisted on receiving before he would quit the spot to which he had been sent by his country, he then demanded his passports, which were accordingly given, and he withdrew to Amsterdam.

All the accounts received from Amsterdam state, that there are immense preparations making in all the sea-ports of France, on the side of the Atlantic, for a second naval expedition, which it is generally believed is intended against England or Ireland.—Between twenty and thirty thousand men are collected in the neighbourhood of Brest.

A letter dated London, February 2d, received by a gentleman of this city, says, that owing to some menaces made by the court of Spain to the senate of Hamburgh, tending to insist earnestly on the latter, breaking off every mercantile communication with England, which in consequence have created much uneasiness in that place, Messrs——, of Hamburgh, desire that you will ship no goods on their account until farther orders from them.

The letters received directly from Hamburgh, dated as late as the 16th of February, make no mention of this uneasiness existing there. One of these letters, says, "Our port still remains neutral, and the greatest security of any port in Europe to ship goods to."

On Monday evening last eighty-one seamen were landed in this city, by captain Swain's pilot boat,—They came on board off the bar, from the brig Ready Money, carrying a flag of truce, from the Havanna, bound to Bermuda. The brig had been dispatched from Bermuda to exchange several captains and a number of seamen of that island, who had been captured and carried to the Havanna; the governor of the Havanna, on her return, put on board of her all the English prisoners then in the Havanna. On the passage to Bermuda, the seamen compelled the flag master to stand for this Bar. As soon as a pilot came along side, those that wished to leave the brig went on board of the boat. They acted thus, to prevent being impressed by the vessels of war now lying in Bermuda. Several of the seamen are Americans who were captured on board of a privateer, which had taken an American ship previous to the Spaniard's capturing her. The flag of truce proceeded on her voyage to Bermuda.

Extract of a letter from Petit Guave, dated March 27, 1797.

"Orders are issued by general Rigaud, said to be in consequence of advice from Mr. Adet, suspending all ancient debts due to Americans, and there is no probability of a reversion."

April 21.

An armed ship was yesterday off our bar, supposed to be the British frigate Thetis, Capt. Cochran.

On Monday evening last, the schooner John, Oliver Weyman, master, from Georgetown, in this state, loaded with lumber and corn, was driven from her anchors, after she had arrived within our bar, owing it is said to the anchors being too small. She was driven directly on the breakers, where she lost her rudder and received considerable damage in her hull. On Tuesday evening the crew were taken from her by the schooner Deligence, which arrived yesterday from Portland. When Capt. Weyman left the schooner she had four feet water in the hold.

From the Patriote Francais of yesterday.

A letter from the Cape, received by the post, announces that the revolters and discontented, of all colours and of all kinds, who were at the Tannery, had advanced to Petit-Anse, of which they made themselves masters, and from which they threatened to march against the Cape: that consternation and alarm existed to a great degree in that city, all communication with which was cut off; that it could not obtain sufficient provisions for its consumption; the inhabitants were reduced to half a ration, and this pittance could not last longer than fifteen days, at the end of which time they must die of hunger, if not taken before.

ALEXANDRIA, April 25.

The dwelling house of Mr. Hite, in Charleston, Berkeley county, was burnt last Sunday week. It is supposed to have been intentionally set on fire, and a negro boy belonging to Mr. Hite has been committed to goal on strong suspicion of being the perpetrator of it.

Extract of a letter from London, to a merchant in Boston, dated in February last.

"Those who have claims pending in England for compensation for British spoliations, will do well to attend to the information given by Mr. Bayard, in his letter of Jan. 10th, 1797, to the secretary of state, relative to the evidence requisite to support their claims.

"The individual sufferers must see to it, that all necessary documents in their respective cases are forwarded to their particular agents, or to Mr. Bayard or Mr. S. Cabot, who are public agents, & not rely wholly upon the government of the United States to do the needful for them. If they will not attend to their own cases to secure their own interest, they must not complain should compensation be delayed, or the amount awarded them, be less than they expected.—They should furnish the following proofs, viz.

1st. "Copies of the proceedings and decrees of the courts, in cases where property was condemned *by regular* courts.

"2d. Protests, and other evidence of the property being captured and taken from them, in those cases where there were no condemnation by regular courts of admiralty, such as the Martinico cases for example.

"3d. Evidence of the value of the captured West-India and other goods at the port of destination, about the time when they would have arrived there, and also the value of the vessels.

"4th. Authenticated copies of the invoices and

bills of lading of the captured goods, in all inſtances where they have not advice of their being already among the papers in the caſe.

"Theſe proofs will be indiſpenſable, in whole, or in part, as the caſe may be, to a recovery of the property; and where they have been neceſſarily delayed, or have miſcarried, the declaration of the parties, ſtating the cauſes of the delay, will be neceſſary, more eſpecially where the appeals have been delayed beyond the periods mentioned by Mr. Bayard.

"The evidence of the value of moläſſes, ſugar, coffee, and cotton, in Boſton, and other large places, may be eaſily aſcertained and ſtated monthly from the fall of 1793, to the cloſe of the year 1795, by recurring to the books of the large dealers in thoſe articles, who buy of the importers, and whoſe depoſitions, as to their value, which have the more weight, as they appear to be leſs intereſted than importers. The value of fiſh of all kinds, of beef, pork, butter, lard, and other exports, may be aſcertained alſo better by the dealers who ſell them to the exporters, and may be ſtated monthly. A general certificate or declaration, as to the prices of the exports to, and another to the imports from the Weſt-Indies, made by the dealers in Boſton, might, indeed, ſerve for the whole of the Maſſachuſetts claims, as the prices in the other ports are governed by the Boſton market; and ſuch general evidence will ſave much trouble to individuals. If it will be much for the intereſt of the claimants to have their demands eſtimated by the prices at the port of deſtination, inſtead of being allowed 10 per cent advance upon the coſt of their goods, with freight, &c. then the evidence of thoſe prices ſhould be obtained, and ſent on without delay.

"It will not be eaſy to aſcertain the value of cargoes bound to foreign markets, and in ſuch caſes the other rule of allowing a certain rate of advance with freight, &c. muſt generally be adopted; and for theſe claims, the monthly prices of American exports will be very important, to ſubſtantiate the prices ſtated in the invoices."

PETERSBURG, *May 2.*

On Saturday morning, Mr. Bartholomew Bower, a native of the Town of Haddington, in Scotland, and who has reſided here for ſeveral years, was found dead in a well, at the ſeat of Mr. Richard Hanſon, near this Town.—His death, it is ſuppoſed, was occaſioned by inebriation.

☞ See SUPPLEMENT.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

On Thurſday, at 10 o'Clock preciſely,
At the ſtore occupied by Meſſrs. COTTIN and HUETTE, in Old Street.

The remainder of Goods on hand conſiſting in

GROCERIES, &c.

The HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, Iron-bound CASKS, and a likely Sorrel HORSE.

Terms to be made known at time of ſale.

PETER COUTART, Jun. V. M.

May 1, 1797.

Fifteen Dollars Reward.

RUNAWAY from the ſubſcriber, in Lunenburg county, near the Double Bridges, about the 23d of March, 1797, a Negro Woman, named SARAH, about 35 years of age; ſhe is of the common colour, and of a middle ſize; is an active pert lively negro, and when detected has a ſmiling countenance, but a down look and red eyes. I expect ſhe is in the neighbourhood of Mr. Daniel Claiborne, dec. near Dinwiddie courthouſe, as ſhe was raiſed there, or perhaps may make for Peterſburg: Her dreſs I need not deſcribe, as I expect ſhe will change it. Any perſon that will deliver her to me ſhall have the above reward.

JOHN CURETON.

April 24, 1797. (1p.)

JUST ARRIVED,

In the Ship VIRGINIA, from Liverpool,
To PATRICK WHITE,
And which will be ſold at
PUBLIC VENDUE,
To-MORROW, *the 3d Inſtant,*
At the Importer's Store, in Bollingbrook ſtreet—The ſale to commence
At 10 o'Clock preciſely,
A LARGE PARCEL OF
Iriſh Linens, Sheetings, & Cambricks,
Of every price and width uſually Imported.

ALSO,

100 Caſks NAILS, aſſorted.

Six months credit will be allowed—purchaſers giving bond with approved ſecurity, to bear intereſt from the date if not punctually paid.

AFTER THE ABOVE,
The STORE and PREMISES,
occupied by ſaid PATRICK WHITE, will be offered for ſale on the ſame terms.

WILLIAM HAXALL, V. M.

DOCTOR PERKINS's
Patent Metallic Points,

May be had at the *Printing Office*, Peterſburg.

THE numerous Evidences of the benefits received and relief afforded, by the application of theſe Points, in Pains, Inflammations, Contractions, &c. are convincing teſtimonials of their efficacy.

May 2, 1797.

NOTICE.

ALL perſons having claims againſt the Eſtate of GEORGE ROYSTER, deceaſed, of Mecklenburg county, are requeſted to make them immediately known to me.

The Court of the ſaid county has paſſed an order for the Sheriff to take the Eſtate into his hands, and diſpoſe of as much thereof, on a credit, until the 25th of December next, as will be ſufficient to pay the debts.—As ſoon as the claims are all made known to me, I ſhall lay them before the Court in order that I may be inſtructed which are to be firſt paid, &c.—I beg that no time may be loſt in bringing forward the claims—Thoſe creditors who on account of their living at a conſiderable diſtance, may find it inconvenient to bring in their claims, can eaſily [illegible] copies of their vouchers.—I wiſh to lay the claims againſt the Eſtate [illegible] month, at which time I expect to return the account of ſales, &c.

All thoſe indebted to the Eſtate, will pleaſe make immediate payment, or ſuits will, without much heſitation, be indiſcriminately commenced againſt them.

THOMAS VAUGHAN, deputy of WILLIAM JOHNSON, Sheriff of Mecklenburg county.

April 13, 1797. (ep 4w.)

THE term of the late Philip W. Jackſon's leaſe of the Tenement and Plantation at Hungry-Town, will expire on the 1ſt. September next, from which period the ſubſcriber would willingly rent it.—The ſituation of this ſtand for a back ſtore is at this juncture particularly favourable, there being no ſtore of conſequence for a conſiderable diſtance to the Weſtward and Southward of it, and the people in the neighbourhood are generally honeſt, induſtrious, and forehanded.

I would likewiſe rent a convenient ſtore-houſe, with a large lumber-houſe, ſituate near Boyd's warehouſe. CHRISTOPHER M'CONNICO.

Peterſburg, May 1, 1797. (4w)

For *GLASGOW*,

THE SHIP

PEGGY,

THOMAS BOYD, Maſter,

A new Britiſh built ſhip, burthen about 480 hhds. Part of her cargo is engaged—will ſail in all the month of April. For frieght or paſſage apply to Mr. Gilbert Robertſon, Norfolk; the maſter on board, or HECTOR M'NEILL.

Who has for ſale,

A quantity of Liverpool Stov'd SALT, loofe and in ſacks—QUART BOTTLES in crates, Queens' Ware, and Stone Ware—which he will ſell low for Caſh, Tobacco, or White Oak Barrel Staves delivered along ſide the Ship at City Point.

Pete ſburg, March 13, 1797. eotf

Peterſburg, Nov. 1, 1796.

THE ſubſcriber informs his friends and the public, that his buſineſs will be carried on in future under the firm of

John and William Bell.

He therefore requeſts, that all thoſe who are indebted to him will come forward to adjuſt and ſettle their reſpective accounts, as this new arrangement will put it entirely out of his power to grant any longer indulgence to thoſe who owe him balances above ſix months. JOHN BELL.

JOHN & WILLIAM BELL,

HAVE juſt received an additional ſupply of the following

Fancy Goods and Groceries,

from the Northward Markets.—Alſo a large and general aſſortment of Hardware, Woollens, and other ſeaſonable Goods, from Liverpool—Which they offer for ſale, on the uſual terms, at their ſtore in Bollingbrook ſtreet.

Superfine Cloths, Caſſimeres and Swandowns,	Glaſs and Queens ware aſſorted.
Fancy Plumes, Feathers, Beads, Necklaces, and Ear-bobs.	Freſh Teas,
Playing Cards, Blank Books, Dutch Quills, and other Stationary.	Madeira, Sherry, Liſbon, and Teneriffe Wines—(the Madeira warranted 4 years old
Sheetings, Cambricks, Long Lawns, and Muſlins.	Bar Iron, Caſtings, Salt.
Ribbons, Lace and Edgings, and a neat aſſortment of Sattins, Luſtrings, and Perſians.	Coffee, Loaf and Brown Sugar.
Table and Tea China, in ſets.	Rum, French and Apple Brandies.
	Cheeſe, Chocolate.
	Black and Cayenne Pepper, and other Spices, &c. &c. &c.

Peterſburg, Nov. 1 1796 tf

Andrew Parks,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Public, that he has juſt received, and is now opening at his STORE, in the houſe formerly occupied by Mr. JAMES BAIRD, in Old Street,

A LARGE and GENERAL ASSORTMENT of

SPRING GOODS,

Which he will diſpoſe of at the moſt reaſonable and reduced prices for Caſh or produce. tf.

Peterſburg, March 12, 1797.

Freſh Clover Seed,

Juſt received, and for Sale by the ſubſcribers in Old-Street, Peterſburg.

CLARKE & NEBEKER.

March 16, 1797. (ep tf.)

BLANK BONDS,

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

Town of Peterſburg:

March Quarterly Court, 1797.

DANIEL DODSON, Complainant, against THOMAS FRASER and WILLIAM FRASER, Defendants, } In Chancery.

THE Complainant having filed Bill, and it appearing to the ſatisfaction of the Court that the Defendant Thomas Fraſer is not an inhabitant of this Commonwealth—therefore on the motion of the Complainant by his Counſel, IT IS DECREED AND ORDERED, that unleſs the ſaid Defendant Thomas Fraſer, ſhall enter his appearance and give ſecurity (for the performance of the decree to be made in this cauſe) upon the ſecond day of the next Quarterly Court to be held for the ſaid Town on the firſt Monday in May next, that the Complainant's Bill ſhall be taken as confeſſed and the prayer thereof granted—and that a copy of this decree be publiſhed in the Peterſburg Gazette for two months ſucceſſively, and alſo poſted at the front door of the Courthouſe of this Town.

A Copy—Atteſt

JOHN GRAMMER, C. T. P.

At a Court held for Halifax

County, on Monday the 28th day of Nov. 1796.

JAMES BRUCE, Plff. against MICAJAH HAMPTON, Deft. } In Chancery.

THE Defendant not having entered his appearance and given ſecurity according to the Act of Aſſembly and the rules of this Court, and it appearing to the ſatisfaction of the Court that he is not an inhabitant of this ſtate—On the motion of the Plaintiff by his Attorney, IT IS ORDERED, that he do appear here on the firſt day of the Court to be held in May next, and anſwer the bill of the Plaintiff—and that a copy of this order be forthwith inſerted in the Virginia Gazette for two months ſucceſſively, and publiſhed at the Mill-Stone Meeting-houſe in the County of Halifax, on ſome Sunday immediately after divine ſervice, and at the door of the Courthouſe of ſaid County.

A Copy—Teſte,

WILLIAM THOMPSON, D. C.

DR. ISAAC HALL,

Reſpectfully informs his Friends and the Public, that he has at his Shop on Bollingbrook Street, with an extenſive aſſortment of freſh genuine MEDICINES,

1000 lbs. of Jeſuits Bark,

of the very firſt quality:

Red and Black Lead, Pruſſian Blue, Vermillion, Double Aquafortis, Crude Tartar; Spaniſh-Brown and Yellow Ocre ground in oil; Cinnamon, Nutmegs, and a conſiderable variety of other articles.

The Bark can be furniſhed powdered in the beſt manner, or in the quill. Any one who wiſhes to ſupply himſelf with a large quantity of that important article, will find his account in an early application.

Peterſburg, March 6, 1797. tf

I HEREBY requeſt all perſons having demands againſt the eſtate of Henry Jackſon, dec. late of Brunſwick county, to bring them forward properly authenticated, as they may receive ſatisfaction—and all thoſe indebted to the ſaid eſtate, are requeſted to be ſpeedy in making payment, as further indulgence will not be given.—I alſo have to requeſt the holders of bonds, paſſed to them by me as adminiſtrator of ſaid decedent, to be pointed and inforce payment as quick as poſſible, from all thoſe that are owing on ſaid bonds; otherwiſe, if they indulge, it muſt be at their own riſque—this notice will be plead in bar, if any claims ſhould hereafter come againſt the ſaid eſtate.

E. COOPER, adminiſtrator of H JACKSON, dec. with the will annexed.

April 21, 1797. (6p.)